

IT'S A GOOD THING

Manual Training as Seen in Toledo, Ohio.

REPORT TO THE SCHOOL BOARD

By the Manual Training Committee. The Report Filed Pending Investigation—Shifting of Teachers.

All the school trustees were present last night at the regular session except Trustees Hagy and Brinkman. The one important matter discussed was the report of the committee on manual training. The report was placed on file to allow the trustees time to more fully investigate the cost of starting a manual training school on a small scale.

Ex-Superintendent of Public Instruction Pitch asked that the board make an appropriation of \$250 to help out the educational exhibit at the world's fair. Referred to the city attorney and the committee on ways and means.

Residents on East Bridge street asked that the board join them in remonstrating against the proposed widening of that street. Placed on file.

Miss Lydia Newcomb, who has been training a private class in physical culture, came before the board by special permission, and gave a ten minute talk on physical culture. She advised the board to investigate the matter and make it a part of the public school system.

The committee on schools made a report, advising that no change be made in the courses of study in the schools. Adopted.

Changes Among Teachers.

The committee on teachers recommended the following changes in the corps of teachers: That the resignation of Zedekiah E. Taylor be accepted; that Miss Bailey and Hattie Defendorf be accepted; and that Mary Berkey be given leave of absence for the rest of the year; also that of Mary Norton and Alice Chapman be appointed to Franklin street school; that Clara Weaver be appointed to the vacancy in Henry street school; that Jennie Outhouse be promoted from a catechist to a place in the Jefferson avenue school; that Mrs. E. J. Cox be appointed to the vacancy in Straight street school; that George Howard be appointed second year catechist at Jefferson avenue school; that Elsie Smith be appointed principal of the Wealthy avenue school, and that Mr. Studley be appointed to the vacancy in the union school at a salary of \$100 per year. Adopted.

The committee on buildings recommended that the carpenter work on the Ann street school be let to Jacob Barth at \$5.50, and that the mason work be let to Hauser, Haydon & Owen at \$7.43. Adopted.

Manual a Success.

To the Honorable the Board of Education of the City of Grand Rapids: Your committee on special training, since the last session of this board, has had the rare privilege—at least two of its members, accompanied by the president of this board—of visiting the manual training school at Toledo, Ohio, and of spending a large part of a school day studying its practical workings and in making inquiries as to the methods and results of that school, which is one of the first and best in the country. That visit confirmed the visitors in their appreciation of and enthusiasm for manual training as a part of the educational system of the public schools.

The Toledo school has been in operation some eight years, and has achieved a pronounced and wonderfully useful success. It began in a small way with but a few pupils, and now has grown to a department of some 400 pupils, who are doing regular school work. At this point permit a concise summary of the school and its growth, from the last report of the superintendent of schools:

"In October, 1894, the manual training work began, in an experimental way, in the rooms of the high school building. The work began with a class of sixty boys and girls under the instruction of but one teacher, a graduate of the St. Louis Manual Training school. For the first year the only studies pursued were carpentry, or light wood work, and free-hand and mechanical drawing. But no popular and useful second, or lowest, course was provided. The work was not so much to be done as to be done, and it became necessary to greatly enlarge the facilities for those studies.

"During the summer following the first year's experience with the work, a four-story brick building was constructed, 100x120 feet, in direct connection with the high-school building. This structure was commodious and well adapted to the work for which it was designed. Its door opened directly into the high and grammar schools, from which its pupils were taken, and so that there was no need of outside or outside work in passing to the ordinary education. The building was equipped with all the tools and machinery necessary for a school of this kind, and a sixty-horse power engine furnished the motive power of the entire plant.

"The committee on schools in this department of the public schools are that the pupils shall be 13 years of age and shall have successfully completed the first seven years' work of the public school course or its equivalent. This practically limits the source from which pupils are drawn to the four highest grades of the public schools, namely, the Reserve Grammar and the High school, but an elementary course in drawing, etching, painting, stick-baiting, tablet-printing, paper cutting, folding and pasting is arranged from the lowest grade upward in all low schools as preparatory to the manual or wood work proper attending the department of the highest grade. As a result of this preliminary course many pupils are excited to discover and train their taste and aptitude in the direction of the higher and more scientific drawing and tool-work of the manual department proper.

"The manual work is elective to the pupils, but those who choose to pursue the studies of the manual course do so primarily the same amount of intellectual or book study and recitation, and in the same classes, as those pupils who do not of the industrial work.

"The question is often asked whether the manual pupils, having all their work in addition to the regular course, can do as successful mental work as the pupils who pursue none of the manual studies. The verdict of the teachers who have taught pupils in the same classes is, that the manual pupils, with a very few exceptions, do their work just as satisfactorily as the others, and in many cases even more successfully. This fact can only be explained upon the ground that the former study hours of the manual pupils, and their recitations and recitations, are more carefully followed than the recitations of the latter, and there is less distraction of the attention when these are present.

demand upon the mental and physical resources of the student. It must not be forgotten, either, that there is something in the handling of the chisel, plane and hammer that is recreative or stimulating of the mental faculties; that the entire change from shopwork to study is conducive to mental freshness and vigor; that the boy goes from his wood carving or machine shop with sharpened faculties and renewed zeal for the mathematical and literary studies; the equilibrium is thus preserved between the intellectual and physical forces of the pupil. It is true that the boys and girls who take this work have no time to waste. They are never seen upon the streets in idle or vicious company. They have no idle hours or hands to be provided with mischief. But they evidently love the work, for they are continually asking that they may be permitted to do extra work. They come to the laboratories even on holidays and embarrass their teachers by asking for the privilege of working at the lathe, the carving benches and the drawing tables.

"About four hundred pupils are now pursuing the manual studies, requiring eight teachers. The annual expense of the school is about \$5,000, which is met by a slight levy upon the tax of the city. Several departments have been opened, and others will follow as the demand for them develops. One large room is devoted to modeling, free-hand and decorative drawing; another to mechanical drawing, embracing architectural and perspective work. (In the same room is a thoroughly equipped instruction in sewing, cutting and fitting of garments, and another for training in domestic economy or the chemical study and cooking of food. One large room is provided with lathes and tools for wood turning and carving. Directly beneath this room on the second floor, is a large department equipped with benches and tools for carpentry, cabinet work and pattern making. Across the hall from this is found the machine shop, equipped with engine, lathes, speed lathes, planers, anvils, vices, and all tools and machinery necessary for fashioning iron, steel, brass and other metals to any desired shape. On the first floor is a large forging shop, or blacksmith shop, where boys wield the hammer at the glowing forges, which are operated by the factory boys. In the boys' blacksmith's attire, forge chains, chisels, horseshoes and other articles, and thus learn the art of drawing, 'up-setting,' tempering and welding iron and steel. Opposite this department is a large room which is fitted up for modeling shop.

"The proficiency attained by the pupils in these various mechanical arts is very gratifying to their teachers and friends. The girls achieve great success in sewing, and many make their own clothing, even to their graduating dresses. They occasionally invite their friends and the school officials to a society given in the dining room, where they demonstrate their success as practical and scientific cooks. The boys, at hours, aside from their regular lesson exercises in progressive, fundamental processes, turn out beautiful specimens of finished work, such as book covers, desks, carvings, mantels and archway pieces for new residences. Thus they provide some extra spending money for themselves before trying their full-fledged wings in the outer world. But the aim of the school is not to turn out finished products, but to develop the faculties of the pupils. It furnishes no articles for the market except its systematically trained boys and girls. Its whole object is educational. Its great aim is to develop systematically both the mental and physical capacities of every pupil. While doing this it indirectly educates the whole plant of industrial activity, inculcating in the youthful mind a higher respect for labor and the laboring man.

"If space permitted it would be interesting to trace the history of youths from this manual training school. We see them occupying responsible and lucrative positions. Some are still students in the higher institutions of technology and science. Some are teachers and directors of manual training schools in other cities. Others are successful architects or skilled designers in whole-scale manufacturing establishments. Still others are superintendents of engineering work and large manufacturing concerns. A number have entered upon ordinary professional or mercantile pursuits, but even they have a sounder and more complete education and are more apt to succeed in life from the fact that they have well trained hands and eyes, have studied practically nature's various manifestations of force and are skilled in the properties of matter.

"The Toledo manual training school has existed under no especially favorable conditions. It is true that it has had wise and liberal management, has a corps of skillful and enthusiastic teachers and has had the hearty approval, patronage and support of Toledo's citizens. But its great success has been mainly due to the fact that it has constantly demonstrated its usefulness as an element in modern education. It has shown beyond any cavil or question that its pupils are more soundly and completely trained for wholesome and helpful activity in the great currents of modern life.

"Again, the social influence arising from this training is of great moment. The world recognizes that there are many men perpetrating problems arising as to the relations between capital and labor. There is not the sympathy between the different elements of society there should be. With more of knowledge as to labor, sympathy will increase, there will be mutual respect and the relations of this great problem will speedily disappear. There, at all, will see that all useful citizens are toilers, working for the common good, the betterment of the race.

"The system is a 'great preventive,' as the superintendent of the school says. It may be added that besides the regular day work the department provides instruction in sewing to some 1200 pupils in the same schools, very practical and successful, and also instruction for some hundreds of pupils in night schools who are of all ages, from 12 to 14 years to adults who have worked as mechanics for years. Some of these night students have grown so proficient that they have become highly successful inventors, architects or mechanics, who have exerted a profound influence on the industry of Toledo in two or three instances. Important industries have grown out of the instruction and invention of these pupils.

"The expense for pupils in the cost of materials is very slight, comparatively. For example, the girls in the sewing department put in \$1 per year for material to work upon, which is returned to them later for a garment which they must buy complete, and it and made within the same network.

In the cooking department the cost is say \$7 per year, but no one is deterred who is unable to pay for the material. The same is true in the boys' work, in carpentry, blacksmithing, or the machine shop. This, however, procures results which benefit the pupils in the products of the labor; so no objection can be against the system for this reason.

It should be remembered and emphasized that this training does not make mechanics or professional cooks and dishwashers—it gives the pupils skill, trained eyes, and hands, and knowledge of materials and tools and enables them when they leave the school to enter upon learning some actual trade or duty with vastly increased power and skill—that it does not compete in any sense with the trade, it prepares a better worker upon them, or upon any other duty or profession in life.

Toledo has in eight years invested but \$50,000 in building and in all its machinery and outfit. It began, as appears, in a very modest, small way. The school has developed an experienced school year, being enlarged from year to year, for there are four years in the manual training course. Much of the outfit of tools has been made by pupils in the regular course of their studies.

Grand Rapids can and should start in a similar manner, the coming school year, with the first year's course. We cannot expect a full-fledged school at the outset. Your committee cannot yet give precise details as to the initial cost of the outfit for the start, but will do so as soon as the facts and figures from the experience of other such schools can be tabulated at the start, we have rooms that can be used on the present high school grounds, which can be readily fitted at very small cost. Your committee believes, in view, both in what it has seen and of what it has learned, that a definite beginning should be made in this direction for the coming school year, and therefore asks for a clear expression of the board, to the end that if their views be approved, your committee may enter at once upon the important labor of preparing a course of study, and procuring the first requisites in the way of furnishing and apparatus.

The report was discussed to some length, and was finally accepted and placed on file. Mayor Stuart was present and called attention to the amendments to the school election law which, if passed, will more clearly define who may and who may not vote at school elections.

The mayor, as chairman of a special committee, reported in favor of having the board meet in the room provided for the purpose in the new high school building. The report was adopted.

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STATE TICKET.
For Justice of the Supreme Court—
FRANK W. FLETCHER.
For Regents of the State University—
FRANK W. FLETCHER.
HERMAN KIEFER.

COUNTY TICKET.
For Judges of the Circuit Court for the County of Kent—
WILLIAM E. GROVE,
MORRIS TAGGART.
For School Commissioners—
A. HAMILIN SMITH.

CITY TICKET.
For Mayor—WILLIAM J. STUART.
City Clerk—A. E. ROBINSON.
Treasurer—MARK H. SORIN.
Controller—W. H. VAN LIEWIN.
Marshal—J. L. LEWIS.
Board of Review—W. C. MELLIS.
Judge Superior Court—HENRY B. FALLAS.

WARD TICKETS.
First Ward.
Supervisor—HENRIKUS LEPPINK.
Alderman—GERHIT H. DUGRAAF.
Constable—OSCAR BAKER.
Second Ward.
Supervisor—ROBERT B. LOMMIS.
Alderman—DAVID FORBES.
Constable—JOHN S. WEEKES.

Third Ward.
Supervisor—JOHN BENJAMIN.
Alderman—LEWIS G. DUNTON.
Constable—JOSEPH W. LINDSAY.
Fourth Ward.
Supervisor—EUGENE E. ALLEN.
Alderman—ISAAC E. MATTHEWSON.
Constable—EDWARD H. CADY.

Fifth Ward.
Supervisor—EDWIN WADE.
Alderman—FRED R. DODGE.
Constable—JACOB STEENHOWER.
Sixth Ward.
Supervisor—JACOB A. SMITH.
Alderman—E. J. A. SMITH.
Constable—MARSHALL BURNHAM.

Seventh Ward.
Supervisor—CLAUS F. PETERSON.
Alderman—LEVI PEARL.
Constable—CORNELIUS MASTENBROOK.
Eighth Ward.
Supervisor—J. H. RADTKE.
Alderman—THOMAS J. LUCAS.
Constable—HENRY COLWELL.

Ninth Ward.
Supervisor—WILLIAM A. COWLES.
Alderman—HENRY N. WILDER.
Constable—GEORGE A. KNOLL.
Tenth Ward.
Supervisor—ANNE LINDEMULDER.
Alderman—WILLIAM A. SHAW.
Constable—JEREMIAH ROZEMA.

Eleventh Ward.
Supervisor—FREDERICK E. SKEELS.
Alderman—JOHN A. VERKERKE.
Constable—JOHN S. VILLEN.
Twelfth Ward.
Supervisor—SIDNEY I. SHAW.
Alderman—NATHANIEL RICE.
Constable—J. VAN TUBERGEEN.

STARTLING FEATURE.
Achamota's Imperial Japanese Troupe at Smith's Opera House Next Week.
Sensational Acts.—Performance Tonight.
Patrons of Smith's cozy theater, down on Waterloo street, should show their appreciation of the management's efforts to please, by turning out en masse the coming week and witness the performance of Achamota's Imperial Japanese troupe, which has been engaged at an enormous salary.

This troupe of athletes are recognized everywhere as giving the most startling and sensational feats ever performed by any Japanese troupe, even in this country. Some of them being so thrilling that it seems almost incredible that they are done. Tan, Okie, Achamota, Sam, Toia and Akato comprise the troupe, and their performances consist of such acts as razor-edged sword ladder act, specialties on the ladder, broken ladder and feats of contortion, posturing, high wire, swinging perch, etc.

The new features do not end with the Japanese troupe, however, as several other mighty interesting turns are on this week's program. Prominent among them are the Wierstra's, Hebel and Bester, Scanlan and Ryan, and Joe Crawford. There will be a show tonight.

Buying Goods.
W. F. Ringette, who intends opening a plumbing, steam and gas fitting establishment at No. 506 South Division street about April 15, is in Chicago making a full and complete selection of goods necessary in his business.

NELSON, MATTER & CO.'S great annual furniture sale commences April 3. See advertisement in another column.
I sell men and boys' shoes at lowest prices.
ALBERT SCOTT,
No. 87 Monroe street.

DO NOT FAIL to read the advertisement of J. W. Closterhouse. Seen on the want page.
A FULL LINE of pianos, organs and other musical instruments, of the very best makes, will always be found at Julius A. J. Friedrich's, 30 and 32 Canal street.

ONE MASS OF SCALES
Afflicted 3 Years by Dreadful Skin and Blood Disease, with Intense Pain and Loss of Hair.
All Other Remedies Fail. Relieved Instantly and Cured in Four Weeks by the Use of Cuticura Remedies.

I have a few words to say regarding the CUTICURA REMEDIES. They have done me in four weeks' time from a skin and blood disease which has been with me for three years. I have been told that they were very good, and always kept coming and coming off in spite of me. In cold weather the skin was so itchy, and I would scratch and scratch until I was tired. I would not sleep at night, and my blood was so full of poisons that I was not able to eat. I have tried every remedy that was recommended to me, but it was of no use, and gave me no relief. I was so miserable that I was almost driven to despair. I was so miserable that I was almost driven to despair. I was so miserable that I was almost driven to despair.

The new law firm of Dodge & Eastman is composed of the right kind of men to take a place in the front ranks of the legal profession in this city. Albert Dodge has been for three years in Federal court house block. He graduated law in eastern Michigan for nine years prior to removing to this city, and was connected with many of the largest law firms during such time.
William H. Eastman is well known throughout this city, having been an assistant prosecuting attorney for this county during three of his five years of active law practice before his appointment as superintendent of police. He recently resigned the latter position for the purpose of resuming his law practice. Mr. Eastman is a man of ability, a close student and of unquestioned integrity and integrity for the firm a successful and extensive practice.
They have an office in the Michigan Trust building, where they will undoubtedly be consulted by their friends.

WILL WE EVER LEARN

What Evils Result from Neglected Catarrh?

Their Name is Legion, but They Can Be Eradicated by Dr. Rankin.

Dr. David Lagle, a renowned physician, and professor of mental and nervous diseases in the Detroit College of Medicine, in commenting on the terrible effects a case of nasal catarrh may have on the general system, says, "It has seemed to me that the profession is only beginning to wake up to the wide spread relation of nasal disorders to functional disturbances of the nervous system. I have had reason to attribute to nasal catarrh, not only asthma, coughs and serious gastric disturbances, but melancholia, epilepsy and cholera." (St. Vitus dance). The remarkable frequency with which nasal and pharyngeal catarrhs has been cited by Dr. Rankin as a cause of asthma is again emphasized by the case of Mr. C. C. Barnes, special inspector of the Board of Health.



C. C. BARNES, BOARD OF HEALTH OFFICER.

Hearing of Mr. Barnes' remarkable case, our reporter sought him at his place of business in the city hall, where he is always to be found, and asked him if all reports were true. "True," said Mr. Barnes, "you can't possibly have heard half of the real merits of the case. Why, when I first went to see Dr. Rankin I was so bad with asthma, I could hardly get enough air into my lungs to keep me alive. I thought it would never come my turn to see the doctor. He told me my asthma was the result of catarrh, and as that improved my asthma would disappear. I had at that time been troubled with catarrh and asthma for years. My head and throat were constantly filled with mucus. I had pain in my head, a bad cough, no appetite at all, and when I did eat it distressed me. I could not sleep at all and frequently sat up half the night. Above all was the terrible choking and gasping for breath. I couldn't walk anywhere or do the simplest thing without choking. Life was unbearable to me and those around me.

"Inside of twenty-four hours after Dr. Rankin began to treat me my asthma left me, and since then I have lived as other men live. I can walk or run, be out in all kinds of weather and breathe as good as anybody. My appetite is good and I sleep well, arising refreshed. The dropping into my throat has ceased, and my nostrils are well. Yes, you can publish the whole business, and make it strong, too, as it's all true."

Dr. Rankin is a graduate of Ann Arbor, and has had years of experience in his specialties.

CHARGES \$5.00 A MONTH!

The Offices of the MONTAGUE TREATMENT are permanently located at Rooms 15 and 17, Powers' Opera House Block. Catarrh, Asthma, Bronchitis, etc., treated in a new and scientific manner. Directed by a physician, Dr. C. E. Rankin. Consultation, examination and one treatment free.

CATARRH CURED.

Office Hours—9 to 11:30 a. m., 1 to 5 p. m., 7 to 9 p. m.; Sundays, 1 to 3 p. m. Patients at a distance successfully treated by mail. When writing include 4 cents in stamps for synopsis and symptoms blank.

Address DR. C. E. RANKIN, Rooms 15 to 17, Powers' Opera House Block, Grand Rapids, Mich.

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Very handsome line of Spring Weight Underwear to be seen on our counters, to which we solicit your inspection.

BORN, THE "HATTER," 34 MONROE STREET.

"In that soft season, when dawning showers
Call forth the grass and wake the rising flowers;
When opening buds salute the welcome day,
And earth, re-creating, feels the genial ray."

With the coming of the blooming lily and tulip and crocus, the earth has put away her snowy pride and welcomes joyous Easter—the song of the bird—ah, well, our song just now is of Spring Apparel.

Easter Greeting From Our

Men's Department.

Just the thing for spring! One of our fine Melton, Kersey or Cheviot Spring Overcoats, the leading shades, perfectly finished. Choice of ten styles to others' one.

\$15.00.

Choice of a hundred styles, Single and Double-breasted Black, Blue and Mixed Sack Suits of the popular Cheviots, American Cassimeres, Scotch Woolens, etc.

\$10 and \$12.

Easter Greeting From Our

Boys' Department.

We are showing the greatest array of Boys' and Children's Dunaven, Valkyre, Columbian and Universal Suits in the country, barring none. See them in our window. It's a treat for the eye and purse.

The cute Kilt, Zouave, Vestee, Middy, Jersey and Sailor Suits, \$3.50, \$4.00, \$5.00, \$6.00 and \$7.00, will surprise you for purchasing capacity in this department.

Cute ones for the little shavers! Nobby styles for the young men! Money savers for the masses.

HUDSON'S TOWER CLOTHING CO., GRAND RAPIDS.

KNOW US FOR WHAT WE ARE

The Hustling, Rustling Outfitters of the West.

THE BARGAIN GIVERS OF GRAND RAPIDS!

Fearing no competition, pushing ourselves to the top by progressive methods, which meet the approval of all money-saving people. Come to our store; see the crowds; see the goods; see our PRICES; see our rules—at M. EHRMAN'S Bargain Shoe House, No. 69 Canal street.

\$1.00 Buys a fine Child's Shoe in kid or dongola, all solid leather, nicely made and just the shoe for service, all sizes. We claim to save you 50 cents a pair by buying this week.

\$2.00 Buys just a lovely pair of Ladies' finest dongola button Shoe, with patent leather tips, handsomely made and equal to any \$3.50 shoe in the city; all styles and widths.

\$2.50 Buys the Electric Shoe, made of the best stock, high or low heels, cloth top or leather, light turn soles and fit just grand. Now, Ladies, this is the daintiest looking shoe ever tried on; others ask you \$4 for the same shoe. All sizes and widths.

\$3.25 Buys the very best, the very finest shoes in the land. Must be seen to be appreciated. They are worth \$6 in any city in the United States. The stock the best, the style the latest, the dressiest shoe in the city; lace or button, cloth or leather, in hand welts or hand turns, either style, heel or toe, high or low; if you want style, if you want a fit, if you want service, try just I pair, all sizes, widths.

\$2.67 Buys an elegant Gentleman's Shoe, either calf or kangaroo, in lace or gaiter, these goods are worth just an even \$5 bill. We want your trade; to get it we offer these for \$2.67; just think, they are elegant fitting goods and made for wear and comfort; plain toes, wide toes, narrow toes or Blucher toes. If not as represented we refund \$2.67, all sizes and widths.

The slickest line of Russel and Gout Shoes in the city for Ladies, Gents or Children. Everything reduced this week. A great chance to save your dollars.

EHRMAN'S SHOE STORE, NO. 69 CANAL STREET